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THE CONGRESS SCANDAL.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE CONSIDERING ITS

IT WILL NOT WITTEWASH-MR. COLFAX AWAIT-ING FOR OAKES AMES-SIGNIFICANT HINTS BY THE LATTER-THE MEMORANDUM BOOK

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASBINGTON, Feb. 2.-The Poland Comuittee had a consultation, yesterday, regarding the facts already passed before them, and as to their powers and the powers of Congress in the premises. It seems to be a question regulated by precedent, and by English par-liamentary practice, that Congress cannot go back of an election to investigate the character and conduct of member, and it seems probable that this form the basis of the report of a definite character was decided at the consultation, it being the first yet held, but it is apparent that the uiry will soon be brought to a close. A session will reld on Tuesday, when it is expected that Job Stevenson will finish his foolish investigation into the Sioux Oity road, his object now being apparently to show that he had reasonable grounds of suspicion before introduc-

As heretofore stated, Mr. Colfax, through his attorney, has notified to the Committee that he does not wish to proceed with his case until the return of Oakes Ames, when he will endeavor to show that the money he de posited two days after the alleged payment of interest by Mr. Ames came from another source. Mr. Ames, previous to his departure for Massachusetts, told members of the Committee privately that he was certain he had taken receipts from all to whose he had paid money, and that he had the receipts yet in his possession, beside certain autograph letters that it would be dangerous to

As to the private memorandum book, there is little doubt that it contains a mass of very interesting information not wholly new to some persons not mentioned in connection with the Credit Mobilier bribery. This book Mr. Ames has been directed to bring with him, and it is hoped that there will be no missing leaves

Unless the evidence to be hereafter furnished by Mr. Colfax or Oakes Ames shall open up new fields and an enlarged scope of inquiry, the investigation will close during the present week, when nothing will be left for declare that there will be nothing of the white-washing character about it, but it will take the course which eems proper without favor on one side or fear on the

C. S. Bushnell of Crédit Mobilier and Union Pacific road fame, has arrived here, and again presents himself as a voluntary witness before the Wilson Committee. He says, to-day, that he will testify that he received the \$126,000 of special legal fees, with which the Committee s now troubled, and that not a dollar of it went to James F. Wilson, notwithstanding the positive and circumstantial testimony of the Chief Clerk and Assistant Treasurer Spence. As to the use he made of the money, he says not a dollar of it was spent in Washington, but that it was used to take up certain notes and grations, all of which is believed only by the over

WHAT MR. COLFAX WILL DO.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Mr. Colfax has not been absent from the Senate any day this week, as erroneously telegraphed, having presided more or less every day. He denies the telegraphed statement that he expects to prove his deposit of June 22 came from Messrs. Shoemaker, S. H. Stewart, or A. B. Bowen, but expresses confidence in his ability to fully vindicate himself. He also states that after McComb first testified, last Winter, about some letter he had from Ames as to some of his rulings as Speaker, he (Colfax) addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, asking that McComb be required to either produce the letter or to point out the ruling, so that it He correctness. Mr. Colfax desires to go before the Committee the very day Mr. Ames returns to the city, their conflicting statements having been given thus far in presence of both.

PROCEEDINGS ON SATURDAY-TESTIMONY OF COL. M'COMB, W. B. ALLISON, AND C. H. CRANE.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Washington, Feb. 1.—Judge Poland's Special Committee resumed its session this morning. H. S. McComb was recalled and examined by Judge Peland.

Q. At the time of your former examination you stated you might have some further papers to throw light on subject we have under investigation? A. I have made search, Sir, and found some of the papers, but some I did not. The witness here produced a number of passed between himself and Mr. Ames, tion, they were not put in as evidence. The one referred to was dated Dec. 17, 1868, and was from Gen. E. M. Dodge, then a member of Congress, to Mr. McComb, and contained a postscript saying, "We beat the rate resolu-Witness testified that he had received another letter

from Ames in February, 1868, but was unable to find it now, in that letter Mr. Ames unde use of some such remark as, "Did not the stock transferred to Colfax pay P suped Mr. Ames referred to some ruling made by Mr. Colfax while he was Speaker; could not remember the contained the substance of it; witness did not remember what ruling was referred to. Mr. McComb then stated that he had examined the copy of the record of the Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company owned by Dr. Durant, and he there found that Mr. James Brooks acted as a member of that Committee on Jan. 22, 1868-two days before the big dividend was de, ciared—and that he also acted as inspector at the elec-tion on March 9, 1868. He asked that the Committee would call for those records to contradict the testimony of Mr. Breeks that he did not qualify as a director until By Mr. Niblack-It seems that money was expended

here in Washington to procure certain legislation; have you any knowledge of that ! A. I have no knowledge myself personally of a dollar being expended for any purpose in Washington; I was on a committee to exne the accounts of Dr. Durant for some \$400,000 or \$500,000 expenses; took a minute of all the vouchers, together with Mr. Bardwell, and found them all right; upon reporting to Mr. Alley that Mr. Durant's accounts were all right, Mr. Alley replied that if they were right they must not let the people know it, as Mr. Durant must not

To Mr. Alley-Witness did swear in Philadelphia that Mr. Alley refused to sign the report, and gave his reason that Durant was a dishonest man; repeated that testimony now; Mr. Alley was the third man on the Com

mittee and refused to sign. by Job Stevenson. Witness had been a stockholder in the Iowa Falis and Sloux City Railroad, but had sold his stock some time are; Mr. Hooper, Mr. Ames, Speaker Blaine, and others were stockholders in the road; it was chartered by Iowa and not by Congress. Mr. Alley desired to reply to Mr. McComb. Judge Poland notified to him that any reply must be short, as this was not the place to settle difficulties between Mr. McComb and Mr. Alley, Mr. Alley then denied that he had made any statement to Mr. McComb in regard to Dr. Durant, and stated also that his interest in the Union Pacific Railroad at the time of the Oakes Ames contract was 1,100 shares, and his interest in the Union Pacific Railroad at the time of the Oakes Ames contract was 1,100 shares, and his interest in the Crim Mobiler 290 shares. Mr. G. H. Crane was recalled, and testified as to being notified by Mr. McComb, while Dr. Durant was in Europe, that he (Crane) had better keep his own counsel, as Mr. Brooks had sold out to the other party. The Committee went into secret session.

Judge Poland, Chairman of the Committee, this morning received a note from Mr. Hale, counsel for Vice-President Colfax, stating that he preferred not to Appear before the Committee until Mr. Ames shall return.

Alter a secret session of three hours the Committee adjourned and Taceday morning at 10 o'clock. by Job Stevenson. Witness had been a stockholder in

DEVELOPMENTS BY THE WILSON COMMIT-TEE.

IMPORTANT POINTS ALREADY ESTABLISHED-THE TESTIMONY YESTERDAY - SIGNIFICANT AD-MISSIONS BY DR. DERANT-CONGRESSMEN ANXIOUS TO BE BRIBED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- Although nearly all the witnesses before the Wilson Committee are troubled with ignorance and forgetfulness, the Committee are, nevertheless, making considerable progress in the in-vestigation, though a leading feature of the inquiry, that in regard to the dishonest disbursement of \$250,000 by J. B. Stewart, and of \$125,000 to other persons, is as much to concealment as it was the day the examination of witnesses began. The Committee, however, has established for a certainty that the Credit Mobilier and the but he might have heard loose conversations which he

Union Pacific Railroad Companies were substantially the same; that the latter was so manipulated that millions of dollars reverted to the former; that they mo nopolised the entire construction and equipment of the road, and shut out competition; that several millions of dellars have disappeared from the fund in a very mysterious manner, and is still unaccounted for; that the ompany is substantially bankrupt and cannot pay its debts; that 200 or 300 miles of road, being finished and accepted by the Government, was again placed under contract at a rate so much higher that the Crédit Mobilier made \$3,000,000 of profit; that the contracts of Hoxie, Davis, and the others was mere pretense, those persons being biller contract; that Government officers levied and collected black-mail; that rival interests were bought off; ished on them; that the books of the Union Pacific Railroad and Crédit Mobilier have been kept in such a manner as to cover up and conceal the improper actions from the public, and all this to the injury of the Government

and the honest stockholders.

Mr. Snyder, for two years General Freight and Ticket tified to paying Cornelius Wendell, at that time Government Director, \$25,000, as "blood" money, his evidence was not important. The Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railway, John Duff, was put upon the stand for pearance, his hair and full beard being of pure white his intelligence and apparent honesty could have been so long connected with the road in high official position and be so ignorant of its business, is exceedingly strange. He testified that he was not in the Crédit Mobi lier when the large dividends were declared, but he was shown records in which his name appeared which revealed that he participated in the 40 and 60 per cent dividends with alacrity. Although he was of the Com-mittee to audit the unaccountable expenditures covered m when the subject was decided and knew nothing the only ones who can show what the vouchers were upon which the money was paid are Thomas A. Scott from Texas, and may arrive before the Committee ends its work and, may not.

Sidney Dillon, one of the directors, and also one of the wealthiest men in the Company, was the next witness. He is also an old, white-haired man, whose life, as he said, had been spent in building railroads. He lacks Company, but has had much practical knowledge. He was examined as an expert, but was ignorant and forgetful on important points, and nothing new was obtained from him. Dr. Durant was again called, and he composure and craftiness of a man having what should be first mentioned here that he had never given any money or bonds to Thaddeus Stevens, nor had any to his knowledge ever been given Stevens. He advised the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad to reconcile the differences between was done at rather smart cost, probably. As to his dealings with J. B. Stewart, he absolutely knew nothing; yet he gave him, to be expended as Stewart pleased might have kept three-fourths of it, for aught I know," said Durant. Durant was sick a good deal of the time he was on the stand. He made, however, one very important statement to the effect although during that time a member apvote. He also said that at one time four members came to him, representing themselves as a committee either 21 or 40 votes, and wanted negotiate them, but he refused with them. He added, grimly, that his memory was bad as to names sometimes, but not at He made this statement, yet not a single member of the Committee pressed him for an answer. They did, however, press Stewart strongly, the other day, involved. A resolution has been passed by the Committee and permission obtained by the House to allow the Chairman to visit New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston to take testimony on important points which cannot be

constituted, by a joint resolution of both houses of Copgress, a Special Commission, to continue its investigation during the recess, and report to Congress next Winter. The chief objection to this comes from Memsory of Congress who do not desire to leave it in th power of any malicious persons to make statements before the Commission damaging to their reputation with out their having an opportunity to meet them at once, and refute them if possible. .

TESTIMONY OF WEBSTER SNYDER, C. C. VAN ZANDT, JOHN DUFF, SYDNEY DILLON, AND

DR. DURANT. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, Feb. 1.-The Wilson Commitmet this morning at half-past 10 o'clock. Webster Snyder was sworn and examined by the Chairman; Was General Freight and Ticket Agent from 1865 to 1867, and General Superintendent until July, 1809; witness now resides at Jamaica, Long Island; did not know of any Government Directors and Commissioners who were paid anything beside their mileage and compensatio for services, with one exception, namely, Cornelius Wendell, now-dead; Wendell came to Bryan, Wyoming, in November and December, 1868, as a Government Commissioner, but declined to act without the payment of money; Wendell was there several days and did not pay much attention to the road; witness in conversation with him said that the Company had spent money in good faith, and Wendell, by his delay in acting, kept the Company out of its money, which was unjust and unfair; but he did not recollect all of the conversation; Wendell said he would act for \$25,000, and was paid the money by witness; Wendell did not say he would make a favorable report; witness did not take a receipt or memorandum to show to the officers of the Company; did not pay to any other Commissioner or Director any sums of money besides mileage or for services; about 60 or 80 miles of road was to be examined by the Commissioners at the time.

To Mr. Hoar-Witness paid the money on his own respensibility; he had conversed with Dr. Durant, who was Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad Com pany, and told him Wendell had declined to act and had made a proposition to receive \$25,000; Dr. Durant said

made a proposition to receive \$25,060; Dr. Durant said he would not authorize the payment: there was a peculiar exigency in the affairs of the road which seemed to require the payment.

Q. Did Dr. Durant say anything other than that he should not authorize the payment! A. We had some conversation, and I have given the subtance of it.

Q. Did you understand Dr. Durant to prolinit the payment without his authority? A. Not actually forbidden.

Q. Were you ever called on to account for or rebuked for this payment by your superiors? A. I had some conversation with Dr. Durant, and Oliver Ames, the President, wrote me a letter saying that I did wrong; I think this was in November or December, 1859; I don't know what cause was assigned for my removal; it was never intimated that I was removed for paying Wendell this money; the money was charged to the account of "Contingences and Construction:" witness obtained a draft for the money from the Omaha National Bank, payable in New York, and gave security for its payment.

By Mr. Swahn—Who authorized you to furnish security for its payment. A. I did this without authority and on my own account.

Q. What reason did Wendell give for asking for the

By Mr. Swann—Who authorized you to furnish security for its payment I. A. I did this without authority and on my own account.

Q. What reason did Wendell give for asking for the money and for coming into your arrangement I. A. He gave no reasons; he wanted it as "blood."

Q. And you gave him the "blood!" A. I did. In further reply the witness said, owing to the peculiar situation of affairs, he felt justified in paying the money; at that time he was see or 400 miles west of the Missouri River, and the President and Directors of the Company had their office in Boston; he looked upon Wendell as exacting blackmail.

Mr. Sheliabarger interrogated the witness, who said the road was first class at the time, and that F. P. Blair and Gen. Buford, the other two Commissioners, showed no reluctance to discharge their duty.

Being interrogated by Mr. Swann, the witness said the Board of Directors of the Company tactify acquiesced in what he had done, and there was no protest so far as he knew on their books, to show disapproval; the Company never presented an account to him for the \$45,000.

TESTIMONY OF C. C. VAN ZANDT.

The Hon. Charles C., Van Zandt, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Rhode Island, was examined: Was in Washington in the Spring and Summer of 1864, but not in connection with the legislation then pending be fore Congress. Having been asked whether he had knowledge that any money had been used to procure legislation on the subject of the Union Pacific Raffroad

Pacific Railroad Company and the Crédit Mobiler; Dr. Durant denied that any improper expenditure had been made by hine, and said what he had paid had been passed on by committees of those corporations, and his accounts settled; this part of his defense seemed to be agreed to by the opposite parties in the suit; the bills never came to an ultimate hearing; they were still pending, with no probability of a hearing; they were still pending, with no probability of a hearing; the claimants in the suit claimed that Durant spent money of the "Supense Account" of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and never properly accounted for it; it was not alleged he spent the money for corrupt purposes; there was a vast amount of crimination and recrimination; the parties were friendly one week and quarried the next.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN DUFF.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN DUFF. John Duff was called, and testified as to his connection with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and his profits from the Crédit Mobilier; he was appointed in March, 1871, on the Committee of the Company to adjust and pay the account of \$125,000 for special legal expenses, but he declined to serve, although by doing so e might have informed himself of the particulars con cerning the matter; he was in Washington about the e of Secretary Boutwell's action respecting the with holding of certain moneys from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and came here at the instance of Oliver Ames, President of the Company, to see what was going on; he met here Mr. Rollins, Gen. Dodge, Thomas A. scott, Mr. Bushnell, and others, who said the legislation on the subject would be right; he paid his board bill on the subject would be right; he paid his board bin while here out of his own pocket, and was never redinbursed by the Company, and did not pay a dellar to any party in Washington. In reply to a question of Mr. Shehabarger, he said he declined to go on the Committee to audit and settle the bill for special legal expenses because he knew nothing about taem.

Q. Was there anything to prevent you from finding out by resorting to the source of information! A. I think I could have found out.

In a further examination the witness said he had no moved the converge of lawyers being employed here; he did not hear anything about the expenditure of the money, nor did he want to hear; when he came here he was in-

or of the was right.

By the Chairman—When you were requested by Mr.
Ames to come to Washington to see what was going on,
he Secretary of the Treasury had already taken action
withholding certain moneys from the Union Pacific Railond: was your purpose to secure friendly legislation by
congress? A. I was satisfied the legislation would be

Congress I A. I was satisfied as to the "Suspense Ac-friendly. Witness was interrogated as to the "Suspense Ac-count," but could give no information as to the objects for which the sums of money were expended.

Sydney Dillon testified that the present property of the abus worth about \$155,000 and a note of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for \$2,000,000, and as the note the reason why he did not try to collect the money was that it must embarrass the Company; a portion of the ing portion of it would thus be doubled in value; he became President of Crédit Mobilier in May, 1807; since the Oakes Ames contract no business has been transacted by Crédit Mobilier except the settling up of its affairs; the Crédit Mobilier owns between 1,500 and 2,000 shares of Union Pacific Railroad Company's stock; witness was not in Washington pending the legislation of 1864 and 1871; he knew nothing about the suspense account, nor about the \$125,000 for special legal expenses; did not know of any money having been paid by the Pacific Railroad Company to any member of Congress, or any officer of the Government, either directly or indirectly; he knew of nothing on that subject, except what he had heard in this room. Witness was asked how it was that 138 miles of the road already completed was embraced in the Oakes Ames contract, which question he answered by saying there were things on that part of the road necessary to be done under the Oakes Ames contract; if that had not been put into the contract the part built by the Crédit Mobilier would have been increased to that amount, the 185 miles having been included as a part of the contract.

The Chairman inquired whether a large portion of what was divided out by Crédit Mobilier was not derived by taking the difference between what the building of that extent of road had cost the Company and the Oakes Ames contract price? The witness replied that such was the fact to some extent. He made further explanations in relation to the subject, and said the contract was taken by Oakes Ames as an individual, but he supposed it was meant the contract should be transferred to the stockholders of the Crédit Mobilier; the witness was one of the seven trustees to whom the contract was assigned, no Government Director had ever been a stockholder in the Leavenworth and Pawnee Railroad, and stated the limit beyond which he could not go—between \$100,000 and \$300,000; there was no trouble with Congress, but among persons, some of whom decired the terminus to be at St. Louis, a

A PETITION FOR ITS DISSOLUTION DENIED.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.-In the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Allison read the decision on the petition of the Credit Mobilier, asking for a decree of dissolution under the set of April, 1856, on the ground that since July, 1868, the corporation has transacted no business. The Judge refuses the prayer of the petition, and gives the following reasons for the refusal:

The Government has given notice that it claims to be a

creditor of the corporation to a large amount. Congress has, by its action, directed the employment of counsel to investigate and prosecute such claims. Shall we embarrass the possible future action dependent on such an nquiry by taking from that body its very existence, and enable it to pass out of sight by quietly descending into the grave, which, by anticipation, it has prepared for creditors over to a scramble for the effects of that body ! This corporation should be compelled to continue to live and stand in its proper place, until it may be made clear beyond reasonable doubt that without prejudice to the public welfare or the interest of the corporation, and we may add that of its creditors, we may safely give to it the death which it desires to die by our hands. The ex ceptions to the report of the Master are sustained and the prayer of the petitioners is refused.

THE MODOC WAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 2.-Little pros pect exists of any peaceable adjustment of the Modoc troubles. Last Thursday, Fairchild and Dorris, and several others, went by invitation of Capt. Jack to have ' big talk." The place agreed upon was the top of a high hill overlooking the lava bed. They were accompanied by Squaw Dixie. She went to Capt. Jack and told him if he wanted to talk he must go to the top of the hill, and he co. He wanted the whites to come to his camp. This they refused to do. Jack said they must come half way. Fairchild refused again, and sent word to Capt. Jack to come to his camp within two days, or if not he then must fight again. Gen. Gillem's command is half way over the mountains, and will reach headquarters on Tuesday. Nothing has been heard from the Camp Gaston company. The snow was deep on the roads leading to the lava bed, but did not obstruct the march of the troops much. In the last fight of the Modocs with Bernard's company, the Indians did not throw away their guns, but lost all their horses.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

...Justin Andrews has sold his interest to his cre, and retired from The Boston Daily Herald. ... The New-Hampshire Patriot, daily and weekly, but bee been sold by Butterfield & Hill to Edwin C. Bailey, late proprietor of The Bustin Herald.

.... A convention on direct trade and immigration.

o which delagates from cities South and West are invited will be belief as Augusta, (sa., red. 11.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have decided not to interfere with the case of McEthany, who is now under sentence of death for wife munder.

. A slight shock of earthquake was experienced 

....Vice-President Colfax delivered an address on temperance yeaterday at Baltimore, in the Masonic Temple, to an im-mense and enthusiastic sudience. Mr. Colfax, in coming on the plat-form, was greeted with hearty cheers. .The first train eastward over the Chesapeake

... The first train eastward over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, through from the Ohio River, arrived at Richmond Satarday morning, bringing about fity passengers, mostly West Virginians, and four circlosub of cannel coal. The bonds and mortgages stolen from the

.... The police are investigating an alleged case of polisoning by which several young women "employed in the Merrimac-at.
Bollar Store, at Lowell, were made very sick from rating cake given
them by a young women who had recently been discharged from the
store. Achemical enguination disclosed arrents in the case. WASHINGTON.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. INCREASE IN THE PUBLIC DEBT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1873.

When the debt statement, made on the 1st of January, considerable increase, Secretary Boutwell explained the circumstance by saying that the tax due paid at the end of the year, had been received, but had not been posted so as to appear in the statement made statement for the 1st of February would surely show a decrease of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000. This statement was given to the public yesterday, but the reduction promised has not been made. On the other hand, there has been a still further increase of nearly \$500,000. The explanation given at the Treasury Department is that there has been paid during the past month, on account of interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds, over the amount retained from pay for services rendered, \$1,826,274 06. Had it no been for this advance to Pacific Railroads, it is added, the debt would have been decreased \$1,420,600 88. There was also disbursed from the Treasury during the past month, in addition to the ordinary expenses, \$1,240,000 to the Board of Public Works of this city, and \$1,000,000 on account of deficiency in postal revenues. It is not fair to attempt to explain the increase in this way. The Government has for the last two years had to pay the interest on the bonds loaned to the Pacific railroads, and has retained only half the amount due for transportation, &c. Deficiency bills are also passed at the beginning of every session of Congress, so that the sums which had to be paid out of the Treasury during the past month on these accounts cannot be in any sense looked upon as extraordinary expenses, while, according to the statement made a month ago, considerable money received during December appears in the balance-sheet now presented. It is the opinion of some of the officials in the Treasury Department that the further reduction of the public debt will depend very their reduction of the public debt will depend very may look for a considerable increase.

A SINGULAR VETO. was also disbursed from the Treasury during the past

relief of the East Tennessee University, on the ground that the bill, if it became a law, would establish a prece war, is regarded as rather a strange proceeding. The President, on Jan. 19, 1871, approved a bill for the relief of the Transylvania University of Kentucky precisely identical in principle and exactly the same in words except in name and amount, with the bill just vetoed by him. The Kentucky University received \$25,000, which amount was for the use and occupation of building, grounds, &c., of the University, and when it has been stated that the Government has been paying for the last ten years claims of a precisely similar character, it will be seen that the President's objec-tions are without much force. Another objection urged tions are without much force. Another objection urged by the President is that the Tennessee case is like the case of J. Milton Best, also vetoed by him, when as a matter of fact, Dr. Best's property had been condemned, and a Board of Survey had made an examination of the property and awarded a considerably larger sum than the bill vetoed by the President allowed him ten years after the taking of the property. Had the Board not been dispersed by the exigencies of war, before their formal report was signed, Dr. Best would long ago have received pay for his property taken by the Government for its use, at a time when no hostile army was within 100 miles of Paducah. In concluding his veto message, in the best case, the President said: "Besides, there are strong reasons for believing that the amount of damage has been greatly overestimated. If this be true, it furnishes an illustration of the danger of trusting entirely to ex parte testimony in such matters." The "strong reasons" referred to were simply the President's impression, as he told a Senator, that he saw no house in Paducah when he went through that city worth \$5,500. When the Best bill passed the House it received the votes of such men as Messrs. Dawes, Garfield. Blair, Kelley, Scofield, Ketcham, and others who are opposed to any bill paying for mere ravages of war. NEED OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM AT THE

The subject of Civil Service Reform will come before Congress in the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, and Senators and Representatives are gathering facts from which to construct speeches either for or against the escal system of reform. The old adage that charity begins at home never had a better application than to the Civil Service in the capitol. In old times, the employés of the Senate considered their positions as permanent, and pages looked forward to promotions to be messengers and clerks, and even to the higher offices in the gift of the Senate. Now, men hold their positions entirely by favor, and, as several of the Senators who have been here for many years go out on the 4th of March, some of the best clerks are expecting to lose their places because they are the protegres of the defeated Senators. Several changes have been made this session which are in the most direct conflict with all principles of Civil Service reform. One of the most experienced clerks has been removed to give place to the brother of an influential member of the House, who probably thought it would look better to have his family name on the rolls of the Senate than on those of the House. The Gerk of one of the Senate Committeees, who has held his position 15 or 20 years, longer than any member of the Committee, has been removed because he said something in the campaign that offended a Senator. It has been proposed that the Civil Service laws be so amended as to extend their operation to the capitol.

ENEOUAL SALARHES OF CONGRESSMEN. messengers and clerks, and even to the higher offices in

UNEQUAL SALARIES OF CONGRESSMEN. Members of the Judiciary Committee of the House, in

onsidering the question of the increase of salaries of members of Congress, have looked into the facts as to the mileage of members and Senators. It is shown by gressmen are by no means equalized, some members re celving \$1,000 or \$1.500 more than others over and above the expenses of traveling. This is shown by the fact that ten of the members who receive the greater amount that ten of the members who receive the greater amount of mileage get on an average \$1,200 per year, while the average of an equal number of those who receive the smallest amount is about \$37. The highest amount of mileage drawn by a member is that of Delegate Garfield of Washington Ternitory, who receives \$1,75%, and the lowest amount is drawn by Mr. Merrick of Maryland, \$16. It is held that members and delegates from the Pacific Coast, all of whom have Pacific Railroad passes, come from their homes to Washington for from \$200 to \$300, paying their railroad fares and all expenses, and it is thus their names to washington to increase, and it is thus shown that their pay and allowances exceed those of the Eastern States by about \$1,000. The new bill of the Com-mittee proposes to abolish the mileage of members and pay them their actual expenses to Washington.

AN IMPORTANT INDIAN BILL. A very important bill, relating to the administration of Indian affairs, was passed by the House, on Saturday, without objection. The bill provides that all books, re cords, contracts, vouchers, orders, receipts, and papers of every description that relate directly or indirectly to the payment or anticipated payment of any money or other thing of value on Government account, in the office of any Indian agent or sub-agent, shall be public records, and open to the inspection of any per-son during all reasonable business hours, and makes son during all reasonable business hours, and makes a refusal to show such records or papers a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment. It also forbids the issue of blank vouchers or orders, and provides for the public distribution of all money and goods to Indians with duplicate accounts to be sent to the Indian Commissioner. The importance of a law like this will be seen when it is known that many of the Indian agents have not been in the habit of keeping any accounts, and that a greater percentage of money appropriated for the Indians is stolen than of that set aside for any other purpose.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

By invitation of the President, George William Curtis and other members of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service met the Cabinet, during the past week, at the Executive Mansion, for the purpose of interchanging views as to the operation of the Civil Service rules. The views as to the operation of the Civil Service rules. The testimony of all the Cabinet officers was unexpectedly favorable. It was conceded that, as a rule, the persons entering the service under the new system are superior in both capacity and efficiency to those appointed under the old plan and the cessation of importunity for office is a great relief. There is no likelihood that the Administration will recede from the rules as applied to the New-York Customhouse, where the pressure for place has been greatest. The prospect seems to be that their operation will be extended. The Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department is preparing an elaborate report to the Advisory Board. The report gives a complete history of the proceedings of the Board, and describes in detail the usture of the examinations, the system of making and marking up the results, and the effect of the system on the service. It will be accompanied by interesting statistics showing the results of the examinations and giving the reidences, nativity, education, occupation, age, and standing of each candidate examined. The standing of candidates will be averaged according to age, education, and occupation, so that it may be seen what class of competitors excel in the examinations.

GEN. BURNSIDE TO COMMAND THE U. S. MARINE GEN. BURNSIDE TO COMMAND THE U. S. MARINE

CORPS.
Since the death of Gen. Meade, and for some time

before, it has been reported and generally believed in military circles that Gen. Burnside aspires to the command of the United States Marine Corps, and, desiring it, will certainly get it. Tots command embraces be it, will certainty get it. This command embraces of tween 2,000 and 5,000 men, more than half of whom are in service in foreign seas, and, being an independent and popular organization indispensable to the naval establishment which it ante-dates, its leadership is much sought after. The present chief, Gen. Jacob Zeiln, is several years beyond 62, the customary retiring age, but is retained in com-

mand by the President, who has lawful discretion in the premises. The bill recently introduced by Senator Logan compelling the retirement of army and marine officers at 62 years of age, as is now done in the navy, is likely to become a law, and will then vacate this position, even if it should not be done sconer. Heretofter the marine commandant has been selected from the field officers of the corps, but there is now no inw precenting the appointment outside the corps, and there are several eager to enjoy the privileges and emohaments.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1873.

There has been, during the past few days, considerable talk about an extra session of Congress after the 4th of March. Gen. Butler has been credited with a desire to have the House organized this Spring, and it was reported yesterday that he hoped, if this were done, to de ported yesterday that he hoped, it this were done, is de-feat Mr. Blaine's redlection to the Speakership. Some of the Southern members, who are dissatisfied with their positions on Committees, are arging the name of Mr. Maynard upon their fellow-members. Mr. Blaine's friends deny that Gen. Butler is opposed to his reflice-tion, and say that a majority of Southern members even will vote for him. Some who have taken pains to make inquiries say that less than eight per cent of the next House desire a change in the Speakership.

The Attorney-General is preparing his brief to file in the Supreme Court in the appeal of the Government from the award of the Court of Claims to the heirs for cotton captured on the Mississippi River during the late war. The amount of this claim is \$650,000. The cotlate war. The amount of this claim is \$63,000. The cotton was in the possession of Eigee, a Confederate officer, and it is a question at issue whether he held it for the Confederate States or on his own account. Suit was brought to recover the value of the property in the U. S. Court, in Missouri, and a verdict against the plaintiff was rendered. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the action of the lower Court, but said that the suit ought to have been originally brought in the Court of Claims. This was accordingly done, and a judgment was rendered against the United States. The Attorner-General has appealed from this decision.

The House killed, vesterday, by striking out the en-

acting clause, on motion of Mr. Blair of Michigan, one of the bills for the relief of certain contractors for the conthe bils for the relief of certain contractors for the extruction of vessels of war and steam machinery, and then in Committee of the Whole agreed to report the Montana war claim as amended by the Military Committee. It directs the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to examine the claims and pass such as appear to be equitable, not exceeding in the aggregate the amount reported by Inspector General Hardee. This bill was not advanced thus far without a call of the House, no quorum being present.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats is expected to close its sessions here this week. The annual reports of the district inspectors show that the steamboat business of New York exceeds that of any other city in the United States. Pittsburgh comes next, and St. Louis stands third.

Senator Pomeroy is on his way to Washington, and has been heard from at Chicago. This fact, of course, sets at rest all reports that he is a raving maniac, and that he is so ill that his life has been despaired of, which have been current here during the past ten days. The House Committee on Commerce on Taesday next

will finally dispose of the various canal schemes now pending before it. It is anticipated that the reports will all be adverse. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Telegraphic advices received here from Europe indi-cate that the offerings for the new five per cent funded loan of the United States will be in excess of the amount advertised for sale. A part of the loan, however, having been reserved for sale in this country, the Treasury De been reserved for sale in this country, the treasury De-partment is in receipt of numerous applications and let-ters of inquiry from the national banks, showing a gen-eral disposition to exchange their present securities in, the Treasury for the new fives. This action is pre-cipitated by the fact that the loan is open for subscrip-tion but for a short time, and by the further fact that the other fives authorized bear only 4 and 4½ per cent in-terest.

The block of sculptured marble donated by the city of Philadelphia to the Washington National M. be forwarded to this city next week free of charge. Until arrangements are completed to place it in proper posicarium. This block has been under the care of the cor-porate authorities of Philadelphia for some years, and has been placed in the room where Washington received his charge as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. Changes necessary in restoring Independence Hall to its original shape require the removal of the block.

THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

SCOTT AND CO.'S BOOKKEEPER EXAMINED-LY-GATE AND SMITH RECALLED-THE INVESTI-GATION TO CLOSE TO-MORROW. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, Feb. 1 .- The Senate Comlittee on Privileges and Elections resumed the Caldwell investigation this morning.

A. Comstock sworn and examined by Mr. Morton: In January and February, 1871, was bookkeeper at Scott & Co.'s bank in Leavenworth; Caldwell and Len Smith had accounts at the bank ; don't recollect that Morris did; don't recollect a check on the Kansas did; don't recollect a check on the Kansas that time; one other railroad drawn by Morris about that time; one other railroad frame to the Palloads, came to the

other railroad drawn by Morris about that time; one morning Martin, Secretary and Treasurer of the Missouri River and Atchison and Topeka Railroads, came to the bank before it opened and drew a check by Caldwell on Jay Cooke & Co. of Philadelphia for \$10,000; said he would have to go to Topeka on the early train; think this was just before the Senatorial election; recollect about that time a check drawn by Len Smith, and indersed, first by Anderson, then by Carney. and finally the bank; do not recollect other checks by the parties mentioned at about that time.

Scott & Co.'s ledger was placed before witness, and he was examined by Judge Crosier: Entries were not in witness's handwriting; kept the private ledger; was not his business to keep any of Caldwell's or Len Smith's accounts. Mr. Morton read the following entries of checks or drafts cashed on Caldwell's account: Jan. 2, \$3,591 17; Jan. 11, \$203 41; Jan. 13, \$7,182 56; Jan. 19, \$2,000; Jan. 20, \$10,000; Jan. 21, \$5,000; Jan. 28, \$1,000. Witness had no recollection of the draft for \$5,000 drawn by Carney on Len Smith's accounted at or collected through the bank. Mr. Morton read certain entries of deposits by Caldwell, which witness fould not explain. He then turned to Len Smith's account, and read the following charges against him: Jan. 28, \$7,000; Jan. 24, \$200; Jan. 30, \$500; Feb. 6, \$414 41; Feb. 11, \$3,000.

Mr. Len T. Smith was recalled, and examined by Judge Crosier to centradict Carney's evidence. Witness never said he had agreed, and never had agreed, to pay \$5,000, \$500, or any other amount to any legislator for his vote; did not say that the price of votes was about \$1,000, or anything like it; never said he was one for \$150; thinks he did speak to him about cashing a check for \$2,000, but it was said in the presence of others, and was a mere joke; dended individually Carney's statements that he had offered to bribe certain members named.

James F. Legate's Testimony.

JAMES F. LEGATE'S TESTIMONY. Mr. James F. Legate was recalled, and examined b Judge Crosier, who asked that the testimony of Mr. Spriggs, given before the Investigating Committee at lopeka, be produced, for the reason that he testified to Topeka, be produced, for the reason that he testace to certain things here that he did not mention there. Mr. Legate testified that there never was a party caucus on the Senatorial election in Kansas; Mr. Anthony came to Topeka terribly opposed to Caldwell; came to him with instructions not to vote for Caldwell; came to him with instructions not to vote for Caldwell, purporting to be resolutions adopted by the citizenss of the Ward which he (Legate) represented; the next day witness learned that they were adopted by three men who met in a liquor salcon outside the Ward; told Anthony, and he admitted it; Anthony said he would go back and get up a meeting; he came back the next night and said the Caldwell men had taken possession of the meeting; he said to witness: If Caldwell is elected the past six years and the six years to come are a blank to me, and if Caldwell is going to be elected I am going to get some money out of him; he asked me to help him, and I refused, and said if he wanted any money he must got it himself; he left my room and went in the direction of Caldwell's room; when he returned be spoke of Caldwell in very disrespectful language; think he said he was a "niggardly whelp," and that he couldn't get a dollar out of him; asked him if he had asked for money, and he said he had; don't think he mentioned any amount.

The Committee adjourned until 10 'clock on Tuesday moraing, when the remaining witnesses will be examined, and Mr. Caldwell will make his statement, after which the case will positively be closed. certain things here that he did not mention there. Mr

St. Louis, Feb. 2.-George Schumann died uddenly at Peoria, Ill., in Nevember last. His life was insured for \$2,000, which sum was paid to Mrs. Schumann. On Friday night last Henry Schumann, the only son, mysteriously died, exhibiting symptoms of having been poisoned. Mrs. Schumann and a doctor named J. Welder, with whom it is alleged Mrs. Schumann sustained illicit relations, were arrested on suspicion of

John Sniffin, builder, of No. 5 East Fortysecond-st., while entering a Third-ave, car at Canal-st. on Saturday afternoon, had his pocket picked of \$600 which he had just drawn from the Bowery National Bank. Several men, who are supposed to have been watching him while he was at the bank, jumped upon watering in which was a trace can a planfor the rear platform of the car simultaneously with him and obstructed his ingress. Among them he noticed one with a traveling shawl across his arm. Police Captain Kennedy of the Suth Presinct, who is assiduously seeking for the robbers, has already caused the arrest of three auspicious persons for presumed complicity, but Mr. Suiffin has failed to identify them.

PRICE FOUR CENTS

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION IN SPAIN. ORE COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED—AN AT-TACK ON BILBAO EXPECTED—STATEMENT OF SENOR ZORRILLA.
PARIS, Saturday, Peb. 1, 1871.

Communication between San Sebastian and the interior of Spain has been entirely interrupted by the Carlists, and no mails from that country have been renication with Bilbao, except by sea, and an attack on that town by the Carlists is apprehended. The railway between Alsasua and Beasin has been cut by the insur gents, and the running of trains between those places is

A Carlist band intrenched at Surrioz was attacked by a force of the royal troops, and maintained their position after a conflict of three hours' duration. The insurgents claim the result as a victory. Several Spanish customs Carlists, and forced to take refuge in French territory.

In reply to a question by a Deputy in reference to the insurrectionary movements in the North, Senor Zorrilla said he regretted to announce that many excesses were being committed by roving bands of Carlists. The royal suing the insurgents. The Government had received in Carlists, the defeat of Baball's band, and the complete rout of another force of 1,200 insurgents, with the loss of 28 killed, including 2 priests. It was expected that the insurrection would soon be ended, and that communicarestored at an early day.

RELATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND GREECE. TROUBLES BETWEEN THE ITALIAN ENVOY AND THE GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER.

ATHENS, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1873. The Italian Minister to Greece refuses to have any communication with M. Spillotakis, the Grecian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in consequence of the receipt of an alleged discourteous letter.

STORMS AND SHIPPING DISASTERS. VIOLENT SNOW-STORM ON THE BRITISH COAST-HURRICANE AT ASPINWALL. LONDON, Feb. 2, 1873

The British Isles were visited last night by me of the most violent storms ever experienced even at depth in the city and country. This morning it was six inches deep in the streets of London. Travel was almost wholly suspended. Omnibuses and cabs ceased running and scarcely a vehicle of any description has been see in the streets all day. In the provinces the snow-fall was much heavier, and in the extreme north the drift

The gale raged with great fury all around the English and Irish coasts. Many wrecks have already been reported, and there has been a fearful loss of life, especially off Torquay and around the Seilly Islands.

The steamer Clan Alpine went ashore during the night on Blackhead, and became a total wreck. It is feared on the Irish coast near Balbriggan, and 14 of her cre were drowned. ASPINWALL, Jan. 20 .- A terrible hurricane visited this

port on the 18th, which did much damage. The schoones Royal Arch was driven through the Pacific Mail Company's wharf, and 75 feet of wharf, the wharf engines pany's whart, and to feet of whart, the whart engines, and a quantity of merchandise were destroyed; the schooner afterward sunk. The bark Orient was driven into the railroad whart, and destroyed 55 feet of it, and then sunk. The lumber schooner C. H. Kelly and the bark Gilmore were driven ashore. The brig Elvie Alien and the bark Lewis T. Stoker were slightly damaged. All the steamers are safe. Three persons lost their lives. The total loss is between half a million and a million dellars.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD. ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY-AMOUNT OF STOCK SUBSCRIBED.

TORONTO, Feb. 1 .- The Mail, a Government organ, this morning announces that arrangements have been completed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The Board of Provisional Directors consist of 13 members-five for Ontario, four for Quebec, and one for each of the other provinces. The provisional directors for Ontario are Mayor John Walker, a visional directors for Ontario are Mayor John Walker, a merchant of London; Mr. Walter Stanley, civil engineer, of Prescott: Col. Cumberland, civil engineer, of Toronto; Mr. Donald McInnis, merchant, of Hamilton, and Mr. Sandford Fleming, civil engineer, of Ottawa. For Quebec, the directors are Sir High Allan, merchant, of Montreal: Mr. J. J. Beandry, merchant, of Montreal: the Hon. Dr. Beaublen, Crown Land Commissioner of Quebec, and Mr. Robert N. Hadl, barrister-at-law, of Sherbrooke, For Nova Scotia, the director is the Hon. A. G. Archibald, C. M. G., late Lieulenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territory. For New-Brunswick the director is Mr. E. R. Burpee, civil engineer, and Vice-President of the Eu-For New Brunswick the director is Mr. E. R. Burpee, civil engineer, and Vice-President of the European and North American Railway; for Manitoba, Mr. Andrew McDermott, merchaut, of Winnepeg, and for British Columbia, the Hon. Dr. Helmcken, one of the delegates to Ottawa. This company thus formed have effered to build the railway under terms satisfactory to the Government. The formal charter will be issued on the return of the Governor-General to Ottawa. Ten militons of stock are ready to be subscribed, and shock books are to be opened in each of the provinces. The President of the Provincal Board is Sir Hugh Allan; Vice President, Major Walker; comset, the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. The board will meet in Ottawa on Friday next. Sir Hugh Allan and Messrs, Walker, Archibald, and Abbott will leave for England toward the end of February.

FOREIGN NOTES.

An accident occurred yesterday in England on the London and North-Western Railway at Stafford, by which several persons were killed and injured. The Paris Journal Officiel states that only 11

persons were arrested in the Montmartre quarter on ednesday night, and all were released, with two or aree exceptions, after a short detention. There has been an attempt to create an insurrection in Hayti for the purpose of preventing the ele

tion for President. The demonstration was soon sup-pressed and 60 of the ringleaders arrested, five of whom were executed. The Berlin Vossische Zeitung asserts that the Russian forces in Central Asia are strong enough to defy

any attempt of the British to check their progress, and England is powerless. Russia is only waiting for a faise step on the part of England. After three days' agitated debate on the re-

port of the Committee on the Lyons war contracts, the National Assembly, on Saturday afternoon, by a vote of 559 against 42, adopted a resolution condemning the con-duct of the persons who hoisted the red flag in that city. Disturbances are apprehended in the districts surrounding Prague, because a meeting of Czech delegates in the Bohemian Diet to protest against direct election was prohibited. Troops have been sent to those localities to suppress any demonstration that may be made.

During the session of the Lower House of the Spanish Cortes on Starday, Schor Zorrilla, the President of the Cabinet Council, asked for an appropriation of 12,000,000 reals to enable the Government to put the telegraph lines throughout the kingdom in thorough working order.

Communication by cable between Dominica and Martinique is interrupted, and a vessel has been engaged to carry the telegrams between those Islands.

gaged to carry the carriers of severed transcent and the public in consequence of the interruption of telegraphic communication between Havana and King ton. Telegrams are nine days on the journey, owing to use bad condition of the short land line between Havana and Batabano. The engineers and stokers on the Portuguese railways have struck work, and the running of freight trains was suspended. The strike, however, has ter-

trains was suspended. The service, however, has been minated, the Government having interfered and compelled them to resume work. Trains have again begun running as usual. The journeymen house painters of Berlin, Prussia, have also struck work. The strike is not general in the trade, but threatens to become so.

A FATHER SHOOTS HIS CHILD AND KILLS

Boston, Feb. 2 .- About 41 p. m., yesterday, Alfred O. Love, living in the upper part of a house in Bennett-st., in this city, shot his daughter. Grace M. Love, only 4 years old, and then shot himself through the head, dying shortly afterward. The child was taken to the City Hospital, and died about midnight. Don tie trouble is said to be the cause of the tragedy.

A NOVEL VERDICT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 .- The trial of Mr. Boyce, charged with the murder of Calvert A. Johnson, was concluded last night, the jury bringing in a verdict of 'involuntary homicide," and fixing the punishment at five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The evidence in the case was wholly circumstantial. A motion for a new trial was entered.